THE DEMOCRATIC PROGRAMME.

JUBILANT OHIO POLITICIANS COUNTING THEIR UNHATCHED CHICKENS.

FIGURING UP A DEMOCRATIC HOUSE MAJORITY

IN THE LII CONGRESS-A BOLD SCHEME PLANNED-HOW IT MAY BE DEFEATED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] ington, Nov. 16.-All the Senators, Representalives and other politicians who have drifted to Washington since the result of last week's elections was wn have been not only hilarious, but busy counting chickens to be hatched next year and in 1892. Ohio Democrats, who include several officers and attaches of the House, as well as a good many underofficials and clerks in the Government Departments have been busiest of all. They have already settled on one-half of a Presidential ticket for 1892, and with magnanimity are willing to allow the Democrats of New-York to say whether Cleveland or Hill shall e the tall of the Democratic kite. But the Ohio secratic poultry fanciers do not propose to wait until 1892 for their first brood of chickens. They have decided to give the House a Democratic majority in the LIId Congress. When asked how this is to

done, one of them replied:
"Why, bless you, it's easy enough. We have the State Legislature, which is to meet in January, and first duty will be to gerrymander the Btate so as to throw McKinley, Butterworth, Grosvenor, Kennedy and enough other Republicans, into Democratic districts to make the Ohio delegation in the next Congress stand sixteen Democrats to five Republicans, instead of sixteen Republicans to five Democrats, as it now does. That change alone will sufficient to give us control of the next House." " Well, what then?"

"Don't you see! In the first place, the Den in this Congress will prevent the passage of any National election law. That is settled. Secondly, they will prevent, until after the Presidential election of 1802, the passage of any Act for the reapportion. ment of Representatives in Congress under the Census of 1890, unless they can get the law fixed to suit them-The Republicans in the LIId Congress will not be able to pass a reapportionment bill in the short session, and the House will be Democratic in the Lild Congress. Do you now appreciate the im-portance of the Ohio victory?"

This is a pretty programme, and truly Democratic in conception. First, to gerrymander a State; secondly, to prevent, by fillbustering, the enactment of a law to secure fair and honest elections; thirdly, to prev by fillbustering for partisan ends, the incoming Congress from performing its constitutional duty of enacting a law for the reapportionment of Representatives ander the Census of 1890. It is known, from more than one Democratic source, that it is the purpose of the Southern leaders to prevent any reapportionment until after the next Presidential election; despite the cogent, not to say controlling, reasons in favor of the most speedy action practicable. One or two of these reasons may be mentioned. The first is that, since One or two of these the Census of 1880, the growth in population of some of the States has been phenomenally great, and to prive them of their proper weight in the decision of a Presidential election would be a flat violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of the Constitution. That

the spirit, if not the letter, of the Constitution. That instrument fixed the number of Representatives from each State until the Census of 1790. A Presidential election was held in 1792, and a reapportionment was then in force, as it should be in 1892. In the second place, if no reapportionment act, becomes a law before March 3, 1891, no such law can be passed in time to become operative before the Presidential election. It should be remembered also that of the thirty-eight States which composed the Union until recently only five have annual sessions of their Legislatures. In twenty-one States the regular biconial sessions will begin in January, 1891—usually in

the second week of the month—in one State the regular session will begin in April, 1891; in one State in June, 1891; in two States in December, 1891; in four States in January, 1892; in one State in May, 1892; in one State in May, 1892; in one State in States in States in Movember, 1892. It will be observed, therefore, that out of thirty-eight States, thirty-six could dispose of the reapportionment question at regular sessions of their Legislatures, and before the Presidential campaign, provided a reapportionment act should be passed by January 10, 1894.

There is no reason to doubt that the census returns of population necessary to base a reapportionment law upon can be compiled and laid before committees of Congress as early as October 15, 1890, which will allow said committees another time to consider the subject and mature a bill which will be ready for discussion by Congress in the first day of the session in December, and which ought to become a aw early in January, 1891. In that way, and the slades of the Northwest and Southwest, and no partisan consideration ought to be allowed to prevail against it.

THE MONTANA MATTER.

WHAT THE LAW REQUIRES AND PROVIDES-THE

PRESIDENT SIMPLY DID HIS DUTY. Washington, Nov. 16 (Special).-And so Montar was admitted into the Union by "a trick" and in "indecent haste." Let's see. Section 8 of the Act for the Admission into the Union of Montana, the Dakotas and Washington, says that whenever the proper officers of one of said Territories shall certify to him that a majority of the legal votes thereof have been cast for a Constitution framed in accordance with the Act, together with a statement of the votes, and if said Constitution and government are republican in form, and all the provisions of the Act have been complied with, then "It shall be the duty of the President of the United States to issue his proclamation announcing the result of the election in each and thereupon the proposed States which have adopted Constitutions and formed State governments" be regarded as States, on an equal footing with the other States already in the Union. So the President had nothing to do except to execute the law, which clearly prescribed his duty. The law was framed by a Democratic committee in the House, which jealously scrutinized every provision. That committee never dreamed of saying that Montana should not be admitted in case an election contest or any other specific cause of litigation should be pending in one of her courts.

But further, Section 23 of the Enabling Act provides: "That, in respect to all cases, proceedings and matters now pending to the Supreme or Distric courts of either of the Territories mentioned in this Act at the time of the admission into the Union of either of the States mentioned in this Act, and arising within the limits of any such State, whereof the Circuit or District courts, by this Act established, have had jurisdiction, under the laws of the United States, had such courts existed at the time of the beginning of such cases, the said District courts re-pectively shall be the successors of said Supreme and District courts of said Territory; and in respect to all other cases, proceedings, and matters pending in the Supreme or District courts of any of the Territories mention in this Act, at the time of the admission of such Territory into the Union, arising within the limits of said proposed State, the courts established by such State shall, respectively, be the successors of said supreme and District Territorial Courts; and all the files, records, indictments and proceedings relating to any such cases shall be transferred to such Chronit, District and State courts, respectively, and the same shall be proceeded with therein in due course of law; but no writ, action, indictment, cause or proceeding now pending, or that, prior to the admission of any of the States mentioned in this Act, shall be pending, in any Territorial Court, in any of the Territories mentioned in this Act, shall abate by the admission of any such State into the Union, but the same shall be transferred and proceeded with in the proper United States Circuit, District or State court, as the case may be." in this Act, at the time of the admission of such may be."
Here are clear, comprehensive provisions, under which election contests may be settled, provided they are subject to judicial determination at all. The people of Montana, having very recently a judiciary.

probably will be as willing to submit the decision of their controversies to judges of their own choice as they would be to submit the same to a judge appointed and imported by a Democratic President of the United States. In view of the careful and ample provisions for the transfer to the State courts of all matters within the jurisdiction of said courts, which were pending in the Territorial courts, the pretence that the admission of a great State like Montana into the Union should have been postponed for a day, or an hour, on account of any pending litigation whatsoever is as irrational as it is irpudent. President Harrison simply did his duty according to his oath faithfully to execute the laws. Only that and nothing more.

JUSTICE MATTHEWS'S SUCCESSOR. TWO MICHIGAN MEN URGED FOR THE VACANCY

ON THE SUPREME BENCH. Washington, Nov. 16 (Special) .- "While I do speak officially," said Secretary Halford the other day, "I believe it is pretty well settled in the mind of the President to move with great care and deliberation in filling the vacancy on the United States Supreme Bench. The appointment will certainly not be made before Congress convenes, as no appointee would care to take his seat until after confirmation; and it is quite probable that no name will be sent to the Senate for consideration until after the holidays. The selection of a candidate for so high an office is one entirely controlled by politics, although of it. Both parties are interested in seeing that the man best fitted for the place is appointed. The district in which the vacancy exists is one in which the President lives when at home, and therefore he is doubly interested in selecting a man that shall meet with local as well as general approval." Mr. Halford said he could not discuss the relative chances of candidates. As a matter of fact, he knew nothing about them.

Secretary of War Proctor has, in a quiet way, been beoming the candidacy of Alfred Russell, of Detroit, for the vacancy. In an interview on this subject he said: "As a member of the Cabinet, I am not at liberty to say whether the question selecting a successor to the late Stanley Matthews has been discussed in the Cabinet meetings or not, I will say however; I am friendly to Alfred Russell. W this. classmates at college. I have kept track of him since we went our different ways in life, and I know him to be a ripe scholar, a man deeply learned in the law. a brilliant advocate, and a polished gentleman. Of

a brilliant advocate, and a polished gentleman. Of course Mr. Russell is not in my district, and in consequence of that fact the matter is a delicate one for me to interfere with. I indorsed Mr. Russell to the Prosident, and was glad to do so. Sonator Stockbridge, of Michigan, who arrived on Wednesday night, is urging the name of United States Judge Henry B. Brown, of Desroit, for the appointment; while Senator McMillan heartily indorses the candidacy of Mr. Russell. Michigan has never been honored with an appointment on the Supreme Bench, notwithstanding the high standing of its bar representatives. J. Logan Chipman, ex-Judge of the Superior Court of Detroit, and a prominent member of the Michigan bar, said the other evening that, although a Democrat, he wanted to see a Michigan man appointed. He thought, however, from what he had heard when West and while here, that United States District Judge Wood, of Indianapolis, was looming up as a dangerous competitor for the seat. competitor for the seat.

PURCHASES OF GOVERNMENT BONDS. Washington, Nov. 16.-The following is a statement of United States bonds purchased from August 3, 1887, to date, inclusive: Amount purchased, of 4s, 671.250; 4 1-2s. \$124,973,750; total, \$219,645,000. Cost. of 4s, \$121,160,446; 4 1-2s, \$135,029,037; total, \$256,189,483. Cost at maturity, of 4s, \$165,273,094; 4 1.28, \$141,605,432; total, \$306,878,526. Saving, of 48, \$44,112,648; 4 1.28, \$6,576,395; total, \$50,689,

ADVOCATING A POSTAL SAVINGS SYSTEM. Washington, Nov. 16.—Horace J. Smith, of Germantown, Penn., who has examined the workings of the postal savings ban ksystem in Great Britain, Franco, Belgium, Austria and Italy, had a conference with

Postmaster-General Wanamaker to-day on the subject of introducing a modified form of this system into the United States. He suggested to Mr. Wanamaker a plan providing: First, for the preparation, by the Government, of a "postage stamp savings card"; secondly, for the refunding of the race value of undefaced postage stamps attached to said cards, on their presentation at the postoffices.

TO TEST AN ARMOR SAID TO BE BULLET-PROOF. Washington, Nov. 16 .- A board, consisting of Colonel 3. H. Gibson, 3d Artillery; Captain James Chester, 3d Artillery, and Captain Charles B. Ewing, assistant surgeon, met at Washington Barracks to-day for the purpose of testing the merits of an invention of A. N. Polynathe for the protection of the body from rifle and pistol bullets.

OBITUARY.

COLONE! H. M. JAMES. Colonel Harrison M. James, formerly of the United States Army, died at Jersey City Heights on November 3. Though well known in business and army circles his death was comparatively unnoted. Colonel James was born at Reading, Penn., June 21, 1837, and when of age came to New-York. he was connected with the firm of Hoffman. Curtis & Co., and for them he made a tour of the world in 1860. When the Civil War broke out Mr. James was in San Francisco with the house of Tubbs & Co. He was commissioned by the Governor of California as first lieutenant and assistant adjutant-general of Baker's First Volunteer Cavalry, and served his term of three years. He as sisted in driving the Confederates from Texas, New Mexico and the Western frontier, and was also in the Government service against the Apaches in New-Mexico and Arizona. He was mustered out at Santa Fe, after declining a commission as major and afterward a colonelcy. was highly regarded by General Drum, commanding the Department of the Pacific, and was commended by General Hardee, the Assistant Secretary of War, as an able and efficient officer. In 1865 Colonel James returned to New-York. He was engaged with the coal firm of A. Pardee & Co., for ten years. Afterward he was with the Mexican National Railway Construction Company and other railway enterprises, as general manager, his last place being with the Fulton Construction Company, of New-York. He was man of ceaseless energy and high courage.

Fall River, Mass., Nov. 16 (Special).—Avery P. P. Slade died sudd-inly at his home at Somerset yesterday of paralysis. He was born at Somerset June 13, When a young man he taught school in the 1818. village for many years, but on the death of his father he entered the shipwright business. Later he bought a farm and was a pioneer in raising strawberries for market. He was a member of the State Board of Agriculture, and was in much demand as slavery days Nr. Slade and Joseph Marble held the first abolition meeting in the town. Mr. Slade was a Republican in politics, and was well known throughthe country.

T. C. LEAKE, JR. Richmond, Va., Nov. 16-T. C. Clarke, jr., vicepresident of the Tennessee Midland Railway Company, died at his home here this morning, at the age of thirty-five years. He was one of the most prom-inent and enterprising citizens of Richmond. He was a pioneer in the development of the mineral district of Birmingham, Ala., had been prominently identified. with the railroad development of the south, and was at the time of his death president of the Alabama Land and Development Company, controlling over 1,000,000 acres of land on the line of the Mobile and Ohio Rall-road. He had been in ill health for several months. He leaves an estate valued at over \$500,000.

DR. ROBERT GAMBLE CABELL. Richmond, Va., Nov. 16,-Dr. Robert Gamble Cabell, a prominent physician, died this evening at the age of eighty years. He was the oldest son of Governor William Henry Cabell. During the late war he was a surgeon in the Confederate Army. He was the father of Dr. Arthur Cabell, now surgeon in the United States Navy.

JOHN S. GILMAN. Baltimore, Nov. 16.-John S. Gilman, age sixty esident of the Second National Bank, vice-president of the Abbott Iron Company and director in the West Virginia Central Railroad, died this morning at

his home in Baltimore County. He had been ill for some time with typhoid fever, complicated with Bright's disease. Mr. Gilman leaves a widow and several children.

SIR SAMUEL MORTON PETO. London, Nov. 16,-Sir Samuel Morton Peto is dead The firm of which he was a member was awarded the contract for building the new Houses of Parliament, but in 1845 Sir Samuel withdrew from the firm, and the work was continued by his former partner, Thomas Grissell. Sir Samuel then devoted himself to railway building, and was interested in the construction of the leading tines in England, besides building roads in several other countries. He was at one time a mem-ber of the House of Commons.

T. C. LEAKE, JR.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 16 .- T. C. Leake, jr., promi nent in various mining and land companies in the South, and president of the Alabama Land and Im-provement Company, died here to-day.

JEREMIAH VAN DEVENTER. Jeremiah Van Deventer, the president of the First National Bank, in Plainfield, N. J., died last night from stomach trouble, age eighty-four years. He leaves a wife and one daughter. He was a prominent and influential member of the Crescent Avenue Church. He leaves a mated, to \$150,000. His sickness was of short duration.

A BENEFIT FOR MRS. PARNELL. W. J. Scanlan has resolved to give a benefit for Mrs. beila T. S. Parnell, the mother of Charles Stuart Parnell,

who is in need of money to pay taxes and a mortgage him when he had many cares and little money to spare. Mr. Scanlan yesterday sent the following dispatch to Mrs.

Have just read to day's papers. Will you on behalf of your many admirers, accept a benefit, the proceeds to pay interest and taxes on your home, "fromaide," at Bordentown? In the meantime, I will assume the amount, and remit you a check for same. Please answer immediately.

W. J. SCANIAN, Star Theatre. A dispatch was received in reply from Mrs. Parnell expressing her appreciation of the offer, which she accepted. Mr. Scanlan sent \$563, the amount needed to relieve her present wants, and the benefit will take place some time this month. It will be a special matinee of

"Myles Aroon" at the Sair Theatre.

A LIVELY RUNAWAY IN RIVERSIDE DRIVE. A team of horses driven by Sydney Smith, of No 5 East Forty-fourth-st., took fright and ran away in the Riverside Drive at Eightleth-st, about half past 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The horses dashed into a brougham in which Charles E. Coon, a socre-tary, in business at No. 45 Broadway, who lives at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, was riding, and both the brougham and Mr. Smith's buckboard were demolished. Mr. Smith and a friend, who was riding with him, as well as Mr. Coon and his coachman, were thrown out into the street, but fortunately none of them was seriously injured. Mr. Coon's coachman managed to hold his horse, but Mr. Smith's team dashed down the drive to Seventy-second-st., where the animals were

A SATURDAY NIGHT CLUB. The Saturday Night Club held its opening dinner in the banquet room of the Hoffman House last night. Among the prominent people who were present were Chauncey M. Depew, Rufus Hatch, R. P. Flower, Calvin S. Brice. William H. Guion, Steele Mackaye and Austin Corbin. Speeches were made by Albert Pulitzer, General Wager

tht by Policeman Burns, of the West One-hundredth

Swayne, Senor J. M. P. Caamano, Judge C. G. Garriso Wilton Lackaye, Senator-elect W. L. Brown, W. R. Hughes and ex-Judge Henry E. Howland. John B. Ta

IMPERIAL AND COLONIAL AUTHORITY.

A COMPLICATION OVER THE RIGHTS OF WHARM

OWNERS IN VICTORIA, B. C.

Ottawa, Nov. 16 (Special) .- A' little cloud, no ger at present than a man's hand, is rising betwire the Imperial Government of Great Britain and the the Imperial Government of Oreal Eritain and the Dominion Ministry. It will be remembered that recently Admiral Heneage, forgetting the distinction between Canadian and British waters, ordered a General Research Canadian and British and Research man ship to be removed from her anchorage in Ra-quimait Harbor. In British harbors Her Majesty's ships have their own anchorage grounds set apart for them, or, where this is not the case, the authorities them, or, where this is not the case, the althoughts, in the event of a temporary visit from warships, see that the necessary arrangements are made to provide for the royal vessels. In case of trespass on the sacred lines, scant ceremony is shown; the offender is promptly towed off. Admiral Heneage had no kee that being in colonial waters made a difference. He that being in colonial water the British flag were rega-supposed that waters under the British flag were rega-lated by the same laws all the world over at regards the fleet. But this was where he made a mistake The British North America Act gave exclusive juristiction over lands and waters and all territorial fights whatsoever to the Dominion or the respective prov-inces of British North America, as the case must be and reserved none for Her Majesty's forces by had or by sea except certain places especially or by sea except certain places especially name.

Esquimalt was not one of such places. A Smia
Admiral had no special rights there beyond those to
joyed by officers of any other nation. It is a curious fact that in undertaking to convert Es-quimalt into a Brftish naval and military station. Great Britain has been dealing with property over which she has absolutely no control. The matter is entirely one to be arranged by negotiation between the two Governments and by agreement with private owners, and it has not been so arranged.

As the result of the German ship episode, the Do minion Government, after some cable corresponde and dispatches by mail, decided to mark off a proper anchorage ground for Her Majesty's ships. A spacious and safe sheet of water, known as Constance Cove, was selected for the purpose. The Pacific squadron took possession by casting anchor under the Admira's pennant there. But then arose a difficulty. It appears the people owning the waterfront had not been consulted. Valuable wharf privileges are owned in consulted. Valuable wharf privileges are owned in Constance Cove and they are rendered useless if the way is barred by Her Najesity's ships and their use refused to ordinary shipping. The owners claim, by it is the anchorage. Their claim is less a demand for damages and payment for acquisition of this damages and payment for acquisition of this damages is that no Government, whether British or Canadiaa, has power to take private property for the use of the Queen without the consent of the owners or by due process of law. The question has at last been taken up by the local Board of Trade. This body has sent a protest in due form to the Government here denouncing the act of spoilation described and calling on the Government to order the removal. ment here denouncing the act of spoilation described and calling on the Government to order the removal of Her Majesty's ships. The Canadian Pacific magnates were in consultation with the Ministers yesterday, and to-day it is allowed to go forth that the Government may be solvinged to substitute Burrard Inlet for Constance Cove. Burrard Inlet is the place, above all others, that the British Admirally objects to. It is by no means sure that the Imperial authorities will submit to this further humilia-

CAPTAIN PHELAN'S OLD ENEMY INJURED. "Dick" Short, the Irishman who stabbed Captain Phelan in O'Donovan Rossa's office at No. 12 Chambers st, with a bowie knife a few years ago and escaped conviction for the assault on the plea of self-defence was drunk and boiscerous in the barroom of Sweepey's Hotel, at Park Row and Duane-st, last evening and we thrown out on the sidewalk. A policeman found in bleeding from cuts over the right eye, on the bad of the head, and on the right wrist, but the wounds are not serious.

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1 ROOMS, en suite or singly; handsomely; the board, 34 West 51st-st.

1 ROOMS, en suite or singly; handsomely furnished; with board; before, i.e., 13 Madison-ave, northwest corner 31st-st.

1 TH ST, 23; EAST, Suvvesant Square.

board; references exchanged.

2 D.ST., 11 EAST — Large well furnished.

3 D.ST., 168 WEST.—Handsomely furnished in perfect order; price slo.

2 D.ST., 168 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; superior board; transient boarders.

23 D.ST., 450 WEST.—Connecting rooms; with heat; with or without board.

23 D.ST., 450 WEST.—Connecting rooms; with heat; with or without board.

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31 ST-ST., 23 EAST.—A desirable floor and bathroom; rooms very light; sub-able for physician or gentleman and wile; with or without board, references. 34 EAST 10TH-ST., near Broadway.

Double and single rooms, with fire and

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45 TH-ST., 214 WEST, near Broadway.—
A 5 Parlor floor, consisting of three rooms and bath; third floor front, large and from the property of the connecting rooms; good board; tens reasonable. 47 TH-ST., 24 EAST. Rooms en suite and singly, with board; house and appointments first-class; references.

47 TH-ST., 30 WEST.-With board; handsomely furnished rooms; superior

47 TH-ST., 04 WEST.-Large and hall rooms, with first-class board; refer

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21 ST-ST. 9 WEST.—Superior house and and service; parlor dining-room; table board; references exchanged.

20 D-D-ST. 11 EAST.—Large well furnished.